

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 29th August 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Bahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kahirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	300
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P)	...	...	...	...
11	"Aryyabartta" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	300
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,600
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P)	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 54 years.	500
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
19	"Balyasram" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Tarsprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
22	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
23	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
24	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	400
25	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bangura Darpan" (N)	Bankura ..	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	453

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	1,700
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha ; age 38 years, and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	3,400
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	600
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	200
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu ; Kayastha.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years.	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 28 years.	300
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahiya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
66	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda ...	Bi-monthly	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
72	"Hindu Banjika" (N)	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200
77	"Islam-Abha" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
81	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhadrishita Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	600
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly	.....	...
83	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	600
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
87	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
89	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly	Akinuddin Pradhan ...	...
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
92	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 63 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
97	"Kshristya-Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 60 years.	500
98	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
99	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
100	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 59 years.	300
101	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Miss. K. Blair; age 60 years	500
102	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	300
103	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
104	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
105	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	...
106	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
107	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
108	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
109	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayas- tha; age 38 years.	1,300
110	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum- mul Haque.	6,300
111	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
112	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
113	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
114	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
115	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
116	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
117	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
118	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,300
119	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
120	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
121	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
122	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidysbinode Bhatta- charyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	"Pallichitra" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
124	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
125	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
126	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
127	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	Prabahini (N)	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji; Hindu Brahmin, age about 48 years.	4,000
129	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. O. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	170
131	"Prasjapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
132	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	300
133	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala age 43 years.	645
136	"Pratihar" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	506
137	"Prativasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 33 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo, age 55 years.	5,000	168
139	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300	169
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	300	170
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300	171
142	"Rajdut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500	172
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400	173
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansl.	500	174
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	300	175
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	300	176
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000	177
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,300	178
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500	179
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000	180
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	181
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700	182
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450	183
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300	184
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700	185
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	300	186
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300	187
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450	188
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300	189
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000	190
161	"Samsodhani" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400	191
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly ...	Jatindra Nath Datta; Hindu, Kayastha; age 29 years.	About 300	192
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200	193
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500	194
165	"Samsar Suhri" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49	400	195
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300	196
167	"Senapati" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years	200	197

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
168	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	300
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
177	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
178	"Sri Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
179	"Sri Poishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdawn ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 62 years.	16,000
182	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900
187	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo, age 52 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,570
197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,350

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>						
198	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kamal Havi Mukherji	900 to 2,000	226
199	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	100	227
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afasuddin AhmaJ	1,000	228
201	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150	229
202	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500	230
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000	231
204	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	300	232
205	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100	233
206	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500	234
207	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900	235
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750	236
209	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500	237
210	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	600	238
211	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700	239
212	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000	240
213	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	5,000	241
<i>English-Bengali.</i>						
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300	242
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600	243
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510	244
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500	245
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami.	1,200	246
219	"Fratern"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200	247
220	"Jagannath College Maga- sine." (P)	Do.	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700	248
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300	249
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	300	250
223	"Ranjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500	251
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200	252
225	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500	253

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Garo.</i>				
to 2,000	226	"Achikni Bibeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips ...	550
100	227	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400
1,000	228	"Agraval" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ohuni Lal, Agarwalla ...	300
		<i>Hindi.</i>				
150	229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
1,500	230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
3,000 to 10,000	231	"Chota Nagpur Dnt Patrika" (P) ...	Ranchi ...	Do. ...	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
300	232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
100	233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
500	234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
800	235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	560
750	236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
500	237	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
600		<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
700	238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P) ...	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
2,000		<i>Persian.</i>				
5,000	239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
		<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
300	240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	S. T. Jones ...	500
600	241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
		<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
510	242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
500		<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
1,300	243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
200	244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
700	245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
300		<i>Urdu.</i>				
300	246	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
500	247	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	00
1,300	248	"Negare Baam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 26 years and another.	
		<i>Uriya.</i>				
500	249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st March 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Ananda" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Maresh Chandra Bhattacharyya ...	.....
2	"Ananda Sangit Patra" (Hindu) (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Prativa Devi ...	.....
3	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Datta ...	.....
4	"Aryya Chkita Pranali" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inanendra Nath Guha ...	.....
5	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	.....	.....
7	"Malanoha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
8	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sris Chandra Ray ...	.....
9	"Pratima" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Banerji ...	.....
10	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
11	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Pramatha Chaudhuri ...	.....
12	"Theatre" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	15,000
13	"Al-Hilal" ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
14	"Basumati" * ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

* Suspended.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namsi Muquddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th August says that Turkey has declared her neutrality but it is not quite sure how long Turkey will be able to steer clear of the war. Persia can altogether remain neutral. She should not remain idle at this juncture because after the war there would be far-reaching changes, both commercial and political. If she does not take any advantage of this opportunity she will become the property of others. It asks the Persians to keep in view—(1) opening of the Parliament, (2) unity of the administration and the State and (3) the reform of the administration. Persia ought to consider it enough to be able to preserve her integrity in this world-embracing deluge.

This opportunity ought to be taken advantage of by Persia. At the present juncture Britain is not likely to pay any attention towards her.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says:—The forces of England which were up till now inactive have now arrived in France. This reflects a great credit on Lord Kitchener whose presence at the War Office has brought a new life in that department. It joins Lord Kitchener in the praises which he has showered upon the entire British Press for their maintaining a patriotic silence during the whole period when the forces were being transported to France.

It further says that the battle which now will be fought between Germany and the Allied armies will settle the future of the war. Once victorious the Allied armies will at once march to Berlin.

3. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th August remarks that it is the duty of the papers to wish success to that side in the war in which England has taken part.

4. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that Russian policy is at times very deadly. It has at this juncture given autonomy to the whole of Poland. Germany has been ill treating her Polish subjects. This move by Russia will bring a new life in Poland and may also create a sort of Polish rebellion in German Poland. The paper therefore says that all this makes it think that Germany will be in a serious position.

5. *Al-Hilal* (Daily Supplement) [Calcutta] of the 22nd August writes as follows:—To form an opinion regarding the ultimate purpose of Germany it is necessary to know what is the immediate aim of that country. In the first place, Germany wants to push forward her commerce and increase her territorial possessions and to command the policy of the world, in all of which she considers herself to be in an inferior position. In this France cannot be her rival. Germany sees only one rival in her path and that is England. But so long as France holds the sword in her hand the final triumph will not come. Up to this time the hand of Germany is not free. Germany wants France to be on her side in the hour when she would like to strike England, which she found impossible. Then she thought of the plan of attacking France when England would not interfere. Two years back it was announced through the whole length of Germany that England was her enemy. She considered her fleet sufficient to grapple with England. According to German calculations the time has arrived for attacking France and also settling about the mastery of air and sea with England.

Two facts are forcing Germany to take the sword in her hand: first, the rise of the Balkan Powers and the fall of Turkey, and, secondly, the growth of the Russian fleet increasing in dimensions every year.

Nobody has been able to gauge the cause which has led Germany to declare war on Russia. It is the impression in Germany that Russia will not be able to mobilise till a few weeks are over. This is probably minimised by the fact that the Polish army is ready and Russia cannot be considered an easy morsel to swallow.

NAMSI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN
Aug. 24th, 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1914.

BIR BHARAT,
Aug. 25th, 1914.

AL-HILAL
(Daily Supplement),
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

This fact is clear to every statesman in England and France, that in preventing Germany from becoming the master of Europe lies the advantage of England and France. France is a great military nation and England is the greatest sea power, and if the war commences early the mastery will be with Britain. But Germany's fate will be decided not on the sea but on the land.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 25th, 1914.

6. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that, in spite of the news conveyed to this country about German defeat in Belgium, it is a fact that

The War.

Germans are now the masters of Belgium.

It apprehends that Japan may also have to go to war with America and China on Kiaochao.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that, from the news that has up to this time been received

Belgium's brave stand against Germany.

in this country about Belgium's brave stand against Germany, one cannot but admire their

bravery. Germany never dreamt that they would receive such a check, for then they would have probably made still better preparations. But in spite of this unexpected check they have penetrated into Belgium and France. This in itself is very creditable for them.

BIR BHARAT,
Aug. 18th, 1914.

8. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that the preparations for the war which has broken out in Europe commenced long ago.

The war in Europe.

It questions the truth of the statement made by the Kaiser that the sword has been thrust into his hand. The truth, it says, is the very reverse of this. The arrogance and pride of Emperor Wilhelm, which is not equalled by anybody, will bring down to earth the glorious Empire founded by Bismark's genius. Even during the time of peace there were being written books in Germany regarding the conquest of England by Germany. The most notable among these books was one written by Bernhardt, a general in the German army. In this book is given a detailed discussion as to how Germany ought to proceed to break the Triple Entente Powers in the event of a war.

The paper is of opinion that the German Empire is sure to fall through the rashness of its Emperor's policy.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

9. Speaking of the ultimatum which Japan has given to Germany regarding Kiaochao, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra*

Japan and Kiaochao.

[Calcutta] of the 20th August says that one cannot

believe that Japan wants to occupy Kiaochao from the disinterested motive of handing it back to China. It seems that there is some mystery in this. China herself, however, distrusts the motives which have led Japan to make these proposals.

It also says that Japan and Germany have not been on good terms for a long time. Germany's sympathies were wholly with Russia during the Russo-Japanese War. It had also tried to raise the European Powers against the so-called Yellow Peril which caused much harm to Japan. These and other causes have contributed to the growth of ill-feeling between these Powers and Japan is now desirous of wreaking her vengeance on Germany.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August writes:—

The Calcutta Police.

A perusal of a Report of the Administration of the Calcutta Police during the year 1913 shows that Sir Frederick Halliday has succeeded in effecting much improvement in the police and increasing the efficiency of its officers. But still we must say that there are yet many defects, though, from the eagerness which the police authorities now show to reform the police, one can hope that these defects will be removed within a few years. The illicit sale of cocaine is ruining the poorer section of the people, and though the police do what they can to repress this cocaine trade it can never be suppressed altogether without the help of stringent laws. We have in these columns made repeated attempts to invite

the notice of the Government to this state of things, but in vain. We hope, however, that Sir Frederick Halliday will earn the gratitude of the public by interesting the Government of Bengal in the matter. The number of petty assault cases has increased by 11 over that in the previous year, but one need not consider that to be of any importance. There were 12 cases of murder during the year under review, a number less than those of previous years, but of these 12 cases only four were brought home to the offenders. And this fact does by no means speak of the efficiency of the detective police. We should think that there is a dearth of really intelligent and competent detective officers in the Calcutta Police and we hope that the Commissioner of Police will pay better attention to the selection of those officers and the work done by them. The police showed during the year 1913 a commendable zeal in catching thieves and burglars and though there were 898 cases of theft during this year, as against 821 in the one previous, 25 per cent. of these cases were only attempts at theft and in 50 per cent. the value of the property stolen was not above Rs 50. There are some gangs of swindlers in Calcutta who ostensibly carry on the business of order suppliers and cheat unsuspecting mufassal people. The police have not been able to run them down because no one has so far laid any complaint against them. We are glad to learn that a Police Training College will be established in Calcutta very soon, and we hope that the institution will turn out efficient police officers who will be able to reduce the number of crimes in Calcutta.

11. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 16th August, in referring to the dispersion by the police of a swadeshi meeting which was to have been held at College Square under the auspices of Maulvi Leakat Hossain, remarks that, though the order of the Commissioner of Police was only to prevent boycott meetings, yet the officers prevented the holding of a swadeshi meeting. Thus, whatever the Government may do in its magnanimity, there is no means of escape from the whims of the police officers.

JAGARAN,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. We understand, writes the *Hindu Ranjika* [Boalia] of the 17th August, that the court peons of Rajshahi and of all other districts of Bengal have memorialised the Government for increased pay. The Government has raised the pay of the higher officers in all the departments but this consideration has not yet been shown to court peons. We would suggest that the whole amount of fees in every court should be distributed among the peons. This would save litigants from a good deal of harassment and reduce the chances of corruption among the peons.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

13. Referring to the award of a punishment of two years' rigorous imprisonment on the Gurkha soldier of the Dacca Military Police, convicted of rioting and murder, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 16th August remarks that the punishment has been very light in consideration of the gravity of the offence.

JAGARAN,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

(d)—Education.

14. In a contributed article published in the *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for the month of Bhadra the writer takes the mufassal newspaper press to task for generally neglecting their sacred duty to educate the mufassal people as to their real wants and the means by which they may be supplied.

PRAVASI,
Bhadra, 11321 (B. E.).

There has grown in the country a great thirst for education. But there is little effort to satisfy this thirst. On the contrary, education is being fettered on all sides by laws and regulations so that, as the *Barisal Hitaishi* has rightly said, for a class of our students our educational institutions have become as unreachable as Canada or South Africa. This is very true so far at least as high education is concerned. Students do not find accommodation in colleges so

that every year hundreds of students are being obliged to give up their studies. It is not also easy to found new colleges. The *Berish Hitabadi* says that a member of the Bengal Executive Council has expressed a want of his sympathy with the scheme to establish a college at Rangpur. Can it be easy to establish colleges under a Government having such ministers for its advisers? The whole country and Press should agitate over the matter. If they do so, they will surely win. The condition of primary education also is extremely miserable in the country. The number of *pathshalas* in the country is very small. Few of them get any substantial aid from the District Board or Government. They are only harassed by frequent inspections. *Gurumahasayes* are extremely ill-paid.

The education problem has grown serious. The more people will be thwarted in their efforts to be educated, the more will they become desperate. Education is being made more and more expensive. Only limited numbers of students are being admitted in schools and colleges. These and proposals like that of establishing a system of School Final Examination will have the effect of limiting the sphere of education. It is universally admitted that education is at the root of all sorts of progress. Compulsory education is bearing excellent fruit in all civilised countries. But India has not yet got it. Why? Because it is India. Are Indians so unlike other men on earth that what does good to the latter does harm to them?

JAGARAN,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

15. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 16th August, commenting on the list of scholarships awarded on the result of the last Matriculation Examination, observes that it is a mystery why the policy of separation in the Education Department still exists although the annulment of the Partition has been effected. It sees no reason why the distinction between Western and Eastern Bengal in this respect should be maintained simply to wound public feeling.

SRI SRI VISHNU-
PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

16. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 20th August, referring to the conditions which the Government of India has proposed to impose on the projected Hindu University, says:—

These conditions are such that all self-respecting donors to the University Fund should, like Dr. Rashbehary Ghosh, withdraw their donations and devote them to some useful educational work.

JYOTI,
Aug. 10th, 1914.

17. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 10th August, referring to the Government of India's scheme to place the proposed Hindu University under official control, hopes that, considering the heart-burning which this scheme has given rise to among the organisers and donors of the proposed University, the Government will reconsider its proposals.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August sees no reason for the establishment of two Christian colleges under the Dacca University as proposed by the Oxford Mission. Considering that ample facilities will be provided by the Dacca University for the education of Christian students, the paper does not think that the Government will be justified in spending any money on the two proposed colleges which are bound to be very expensive institutions. The *Hitavadi* has, however, no objection against the opening of the two colleges if the Oxford Mission bear all the expenses.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

NAYAK, I
Aug. 25th, 1914.

19. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that the coolies who have been thrown out of employment on account of the war ought to be employed in works of improving the health of the mufassal. Some money may be taken from the Calcutta Improvement Trust and some collected from the public by raising subscriptions, and with the amount thus secured these coolies may be employed in excavating tanks and fencing lands set apart for pasturage in mufassal villages. If this is done both the villagers and the unemployed coolies will be benefited and bless the British raj. The streets of Calcutta

should not be given more attention to than what is required for only keeping them in good repair. If the villages are more comfortable for habitation people will not flock to the town, so that the town will become naturally neat and tidy.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

20. Writing in the *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 10th August, one

A railway passenger harassed.

Sasi Bhushan Maitra says that when at about 11 o'clock in the night of the 1st August last an Up train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway arrived at the Chuadanga station a passenger alighted from it and told the Ticket Collector that he had been travelling from the Jayrampore station without a ticket because he had come too late to buy one, but that as the Guard of the train had been informed of this at the Jayrampore station he might be asked about it and the legal fare from Jayrampore might be taken from the passenger. On this the Ticket Collector asked the passenger to get a written certificate from the Guard, in the absence of which he would have to pay Rs. 2-4, double the fare from Calcutta. Thereupon the passenger ran to the Guard who came to where the Station Master and Ticket Collector were, corroborated all that the passenger had said and requested them to act on his verbal statement only for he had no time to write a certificate. The Station Master and the Ticket Collector remained silent. When, however, the train with the Guard left the station, they demanded Rs. 2-4 from the passenger, saying that they could not take less in absence of a written certificate from the Guard. At last the man paid Rs. 2-4. But when he asked a receipt for the sum, the Ticket Collector became highly enraged and detained him at the station. In this state, the correspondent said, the poor passenger followed the Station Master about the station and grasping his knees begged to be let off. The correspondent asked the Station Master why the man was being punished. In reply he said that Guards were in the habit of subsequently denying their verbal statements so that it was not safe for the station staff to accept a Guard's verbal statement in the absence of a written certificate from him corroborating it. It is a serious matter, affecting greatly the convenience and safety of railway passengers. If it is lawful for a belated passenger to travel in a train after having first intimated the Guard of the circumstance, why should he subsequently be persecuted and punished by any railway officer on the ground that the Guard, while verbally corroborating the statement of the passenger, has failed to give a written certificate?

BANGARATNA,
Aug. 10th, 1914.

(h)—*General.*

21. The following appears in the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August:—

War news.

The news of the war which come to this country pass through the hands of two censors, one in London and another in Bombay, and hence they have all become flat and monotonous. On the other hand, the laws here are so stringent that any inadvertence committed by a newspaper writer means a year's imprisonment for him. However, from what little we have learnt we find that the war is gradually becoming more and more terrible. Germany is firmly determined to conquer the whole world. The news tells us that Austria and Germany are always having reverses, but at the same time they are described as taking the aggressive everywhere. Even giving the Belgians the praise they deserve for their gallant defence of the Liege forts, there is more than one instance of greater bravery in modern history. The brave defence of Adrianople by Sukri Pasha is an example of rare valour. But then who cares to speak of a Musselman's heroism? The present war is said to be raging within an area of 250 miles, a fact which shows how dreadful it has become.

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

Calcutta,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

22. The *Standard* (Calcutta) of the 22nd August gives a short review of the position of Germany in the war—how she has launched Germany in a war in which she is beset on all sides with powerful enemies, her fleet is bottled up in the Baltic Sea, her commerce is ruined and her food supply is cut off. If the war continues for some time there will be serious internal disturbances in Germany for want of food. Under the circumstances, with war abroad and rebellion at home, Germany is fairly launched on the way to destruction.

Calcutta
(War Edition),
Aug. 19th, 1914.

23. The *Standard* (War Edition) (Calcutta) of the 19th August says that as events have turned out it seems that France alone will be able to beat Germany. Hence, most

probably, England will not have to fight at all on the Continent, and if she fights Germany will be beaten in a short time. There is, therefore, no cause for anxiety on the part of the Indians. Arrangements are also being made for keeping the trade routes free, so that India will not suffer much loss also owing to the war. People should not, therefore, indulge in any false alarming rumours which may be circulated by wicked men.

NAVAR,
Aug. 19th, 1914.

24. The distress which the war has already brought upon the people of India makes the *Navar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd

The probable results of the war. August shudder at the very idea of the miseries which it will inflict upon them if, as Lord Kitchener thinks, it continues for three years. In that case the whole world will suffer. As for Europe, her future is very gloomy, indeed. The Empires of Germany and Austria, says the paper, will be torn into shreds as it were and small kingdoms like Hungary, Servia, Montenegro will become powerful. If Turkey sides with Germany, Russia will wipe off the name of Turkey from the map of Europe. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and other small States under the German Empire will detach themselves from it. In fact, the map of Europe will have to be altered. England, France, Russia and Germany are now engaged in a fight unto death; and though Germany is sure to be crushed in the conflict it will yet take a long time to bring her to the ground. And this delay will mean untold miseries for the poorer classes.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 24th, 1914.

25. The *Namai Muquddas Habul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 24th August says that it is a great triumph of British diplomacy that they have so silently and successfully landed

The war. the expeditionary force in France. Every one expected that England would proceed directly to Belgium with her forces. It then says that it does not consider the news of German defeat as credible. Who are the equals of the Germans at the present time in numbers and learning? Several Powers are helping each other for crushing Germany and Austria. If Germany wins her prestige in Europe will increase. England and France will never take any defeat lying down. In case of defeat of Germany, her trade will be destroyed and her existence imperilled. The paper considers commerce as the primary origin of this war. Germany has not many centres. All her forces are concentrated in one place.

The aim of the Germans in taking complete possession of Belgium is to create facilities for themselves for attacking Paris. This has now become a bit difficult for the Germans in view of the presence of the British troops. Now it has become necessary for Germany to meet, on the one hand, the combined forces of England and France, and, on the other, the advancing Russian Army. A glance at English history will convince one that England has never been a centre of huge land forces. But in spite of this she has done great things in Europe. Her aim this time also is directed towards increasing her prestige.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 26th, 1914.

26. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 26th August says the question of serving the British Government is before the country. People are collecting together in large numbers in every village, hamlet and town to wish victory and success to the British. They are ready to offer their all for the welfare of England. The waves of loyalty are every day increasing in volume.

Along with this public demonstration of loyalty there is one more duty, which is to prevent the circulation of garbled accounts of the war and thus to create confidence in the country.

27. The time has come, writes the *Sri Sri Panchajanya-Aruna Daser* *Feetika* [Calcutta] of the 20th August, for overland and waterborne public men to practically show their

"Showing loyalty."

much vaunted loyalty and devotion to the British Raj. The other day in the Town Hall Baba Surendranath Banerjee said about the attitude of the Indians towards the British Raj in relation to the war: "They hastened to place all their resources at the disposal of the Government." Now, Lord Hardinge has called for funds in aid of the families of the brave soldiers who are leaving India to fight and lay down their lives to uphold the glory of the British flag. The masses, however, of the Indian people are seeing only darkness before them in consequence of the war. There is, therefore, little chance of their generously responding to the Viceroy's call for funds. It is now time for Baba Surendranath to act according to his words and show an example of loyalty to all people by "placing all his resources at the disposal of the Government." Those, again, who are wanting to be volunteers will most probably be given an opportunity to prove the honesty of their purpose. A proposal is said to be afoot to make them special constables for preventing commission of crime by the coolies of the mills in the suburbs of Calcutta who have either already been or are likely to be thrown out of employment.

28. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 11th August says that the Indians have a great duty in the war which their Sovereign is waging against Germany. No internal administrative question should be discussed now. Care should be taken that nothing done by the rulers creates discontent in the public mind. Steps should be taken to prevent the people getting alarmed at anything. This great moral and religious principle should always be kept in mind that in the King's welfare lies the people's welfare and in the King's death the people's death. People should keep their body, mind and life ready for the King's service, waiting only for opportunity and orders. Musalmans and Hindus should, in their respective religious ways, pray to God for the welfare of the King.

"The war and India."

The announcement of the war between England and Germany has sent a thrill of horror into the hearts of many people. But they should all remember that England is unconquerable.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th August is glad that the calls for volunteers and funds for the war have both been heartily responded to in Bengal. The

"Our duty" in the war.

righteous side, namely, the side taken by our Sovereign, continues the writer, will no doubt be victorious in the war. But so long as this war is not finished and peace established in the world, we must be very careful in all that we say or do. The War Secretary, Lord Kitchener, is taking elaborate steps to prevent the enemy getting any information regarding the movements and so forth of the forces of the Allies. His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects must cordially help his War Secretary in this effort at military secrecy. They must be satisfied with whatever little information Government may give them about what is going on in the war. They should not allow their minds to be ruffled by false alarms. Our rich men should now devote themselves to developing arts and industries so that India may not have in future to buy from Germany and Austria the articles the importation of which into this country has been stopped by the war.

30. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 15th August says that, although Indians cannot help England in the present war by

"The duty of the Indians" in the war.

serving as soldiers, they can nevertheless render assistance by serving in ambulance corps and raising funds for the relief of the sufferers in the war. England can, if necessary, withdraw all her troops from India, leaving the country to the care of the police and the Indians themselves.

31. Referring to the all-Bengal representative meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall to express the heartfelt sympathy of the people of Bengal with the Government in the recent war, the *Jagaran*

The war and enlistment of Bengalis in the army.

THE SRI VISHNU-
FEETIKA-
ARUNA DASER
PATNA,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

ISLAM RAVI,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 25th, 1914.

KHULNAVASI,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

JAGARAN,
Aug. 10th, 1914.

[Bagerhat] of the 16th August remarks:—If the Government trusts us and permits us to be enlisted in the army, thousands of youths will at once be ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the country and the Empire of their King. Trust begets love. Seeds of loyalty do not sprout on the barren soil of distrust and suspicion. We trust that our noble Viceroy and most gracious Emperor will be pleased to place their confidence in us.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

32. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August writes:—

"Volunteers."

The remarks made in the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sir F. W. Duke regarding the offer made by Indian gentlemen to serve as volunteers explain quite clearly the reason why the Government has not jumped at the offer, and that its inability to accept them is not by any means due to any feeling of suspicion or indifference towards the Indian public. We hope that Sir F. W. Duke's explanation of the situation will serve as an eye-opener to the gentlemen who are eager to be enlisted as volunteers.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 23rd, 1914.

33. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August says that the

Indians and the war.

Government of India has declared that Indian youths ought to be ready to take up ambulance duties. Seeing things from a moral standpoint there cannot be a higher thing than tending the sick and ministering unto them. But this will not satisfy the innermost desires of the heart of Indian youths. They did a similar service in the Boer War, but if even now they have to remain content with ambulance work only they will be led to think that they are not considered equal to fighting their enemies.

It meets the statement made by the *Englishman* that it will take a long time to train the Indians by asking the question whether the young men who are being recruited for the territorial army know the art of war.

It further says that it is not the fault of Indians that they do not know the art of war. Up to this time they have not got the opportunity to learn it. To-day that opportunity has arrived. Even the semi-whites are becoming volunteers. When did they go to the seat of war to learn fighting? The paper is not willing to enter into a controversy on the subject because this is not the time for doing so.

To-day India says: "I am ready to do ambulance work but I must be allowed an opportunity to take part in the war."

SRI SRI VISHNUPRIYA
O-ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

34. A correspondent of the *Sri Sri Vishnupriya o-Ananda Basar Patrika*

"Worldy Policy"—the war [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes as follows:—

India may well be proud of still having among her sons men willing to brave the risks of war in the battlefield. Nevertheless under the present conditions it is simply ridiculous on their part to keep on crying, "we shall go to the war, we shall go to the war." It is a stern fact that their rulers do not trust them even with sticks thicker than the thumb. They are not allowed to have even the crudest matchlock to defend themselves against wild animals and robbers. How then can they expect that Government will send them to the war as soldiers?

This cry for volunteering has given rise to another ridiculous situation. It has astonished the Anglo-Indians. Outwardly they are praising the courage and loyalty of the poor disarmed Indians but inwardly they are afraid lest Government should permit them to shoulder guns and go to the fight. The Anglo-Indians are, therefore, trying to beguile them, saying, "Brother Indians, we are extremely glad that you are ready even to lay down your lives in the service of your Sovereign. But then let us do the fighting while you remain at home and serve the cause of your Emperor by raising subscriptions and relieving the distress of the sufferers in the war." A nice arrangement, indeed! In the performance of this great drama of the war, the Anglo-Indians will play the parts of King, Queen, General and so forth, and as for the Indians they will no doubt be given some parts to play, the parts of caterers to the real players.

The writer next takes those officious people to task who are speaking of boycotting German and Austrian goods. For there is a large stock of all sorts of German and Austrian goods in the market purchased before the

outbreak of the war. If they are boycotted, many tradesmen will be ruined, and a large quantity of useful articles foolishly destroyed.

35. Referring to Mr. B. Chakravarti's speech at the meeting held in the premises of the South Suburban School, Bhowanipore, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Aug. 26th, 1914.

Our contemporary of the *Bengalee* observes that the news that the Government cannot at present accept the services of Indian ambulance volunteers is "most disappointing" and "calculated to act as a damper upon the loyal enthusiasm of the great educated community of this province." We fail to find any reason why educated Indians should take this as a disappointment. The excellent work done by young Bengali volunteers during the Ardhodaya Yoga and the Midnapore floods was universally admired and every one spoke highly of the benefits these young men had gained from English education which had shaped their character. It is our duty to help our rulers in every way at a time of crisis like the present, and it is with the object of fulfilling this duty that our young men offered their services as volunteers. But we do not think that they need be disappointed or that their loyal enthusiasm need at all be checked because of our rulers not being able to accept their offer just now. It is no doubt a very brave and noble deed to go to a battlefield to help and nurse wounded soldiers amidst a shower of bullets, but such a task requires proper training for the man who wants to perform it. And we ask Surendra Nath, the editor of the *Bengalee*, and the champion of the student community, to tell us whether it is at all possible for Bengali youths, who do not know even the "A B C" of military work and who get nervous even at the sound of a fire-cracker, to perform such a duty without any previous training whatever. There are a hundred ways in which these enthusiastic young men can serve their rulers and their own country. Let them go from door to door collecting subscriptions for the Relief Fund opened by His Excellency the Viceroy. Let them go to the mufassal and persuade the cunning and greedy tradesmen who have raised their prices to sell their goods at reasonable prices. Let our millionaires help these youths in opening factories for the manufacture of articles which Austria and Germany had been supplying us so long. Let wealthy Zamindars persuade them to take to agricultural pursuits and cultivate sugarcane, cotton, etc. Let the young men try to improve the sanitation of our villages which are being made desolate by malaria. There is nothing which earns one such merit as loyally serving one's Sovereign. But one must perform that service according to one's own capabilities instead of making a silly fool of oneself by trying to do what is impossible.

36. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August writes:—

MOHAMMADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

"Indian volunteers." The fact that Indians have offered to serve as volunteers has formed the subject of a good deal of joking and merriment. Many cowards in our country have begun to crack jokes over the matter and the English are laughing in their sleeves. More than one person is ignorant and cowardly enough to say, "Ah, Indians are going to be soldiers! But who will hold their rifles for them?" How strange! Is fighting at all a new thing for Indians? True, for a short time their hands and feet have been tied and they have been made cowards; but with the setting of the sun of their fortune the pages of their history have not disappeared also. The Hindus and Musalmans of India can fight just like European soldiers and, given the opportunity, even better. Then, as for Bengalis, it may be said that it is not possible for a timid and cowardly people like them, who live on rice, to fight. But how is it that the young Hindu anarchists are taking lives and sacrificing their own quite readily? Real strength lies in the mind, not in the body—physical strength has no value. So it is clear that a change has come upon the Hindus of this province. And as regards Musalmans, it is well known to everybody that, if necessary, they can present their breasts to the shower of bullets and even defy them. They hold self-sacrifice for the sake of duty as the greatest thing to be wished for by men. They know how to die and hence it will be easy for them to learn how to kill. The Musalmans of Bengal have given several proofs of this in the battlefield of Khorasan bristling with bayonets. Why then should they

fail now? We do not know what curse God can possibly have laid on us so that we should not be able to do what Gomes or Pedro of Chunagully can do. This much, however, we know that it is this cowardly section of our countrymen who are the greatest curse of the country. We do not believe that the English will readily accept our services as volunteers, but why should we fail to lay our prayers before them and to do our duty? This agitation had its origin long ago in that historical incident in which five Bengalis, surnamed De, played prominent part; a new life has been infused into it by the present event; and it will gradually become more and more vigorous. The English cannot refuse this just prayer of their subjects for long, for such a thing would clearly mean that they do not trust their subjects. And that would be an insufferable disgrace for the English, and the existence of this feeling among the rulers and the ruled would be, from a political point of view, fatal to the interests of both. We may, therefore, confidently say that it will not be possible for the English to neglect this prayer much longer.

NAYAK,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

37. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st August writes as follows:—

Timely words.

We have been ridiculing the Babus who are crying for enrolment as volunteers. It is not, however, our purpose to say that the Bengalis are incapable of doing military work. One century ago Bengalis fought under British officers and won victories for Britain. Musalman historians also have said about Bengalis, "They fear neither death nor life (*sic*).” Even in present times Bengali youths have given unmistakable proof of their courage and intrepidity in the swadeshi movement, the management of the Ardhodaya mela and the work of relieving the sufferers in the Burdwan flood. What, however, we mean to say is that the class of Babus who have become thoroughly Anglicised and denationalised are incapable of showing such bravery and self-sacrifice for a noble cause. For they are atheists and enjoyment of this life is the aim of their existence. True orthodox Hindus, on the other hand, cannot but be loyal and self-sacrificing to the core. For they consider their existence to be intended only for carrying out a number of duties, namely, duties to parents, to the gods, to Brahmans, to the King and to the almighty Lord of the Universe. At present every true Hindu really feels it his paramount duty to serve his English King as best as he can. Not having a practice in the use of arms for a long time it may not be possible for all of them to help their Sovereign in the actual fighting. But they can help him in innumerable other ways in connection with the war, not excepting even the meanest of personal service to soldiers in the battlefield. If they get trained in this way in the present war, they may be able to wield the sword in a future war. We therefore earnestly pray the Government to enrol the Indians as volunteers for any service in the war. At least 10 million Indians will be ready to become such volunteers.

It is also the paramount interest of the Indians to see the British raj emerging out of the contest without being maimed or dismembered. If the English leave this country anarchism of the worst form will reign everywhere in it, and, in fact, it will be wholly ruined. It is, therefore, the interest of the Indians to serve their English Sovereign now even with their lives. The Bengalis have never as yet failed to help the English in times of danger to their utmost. Three thousand volunteers can be easily recruited from the schools and colleges in Calcutta. And this will be done; for the safety of the British raj Bengalis can make even impossible possible.

NAYAK,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

38. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's intimation to His Excellency Lord Carmichael regarding the raising of a corps of Bengali volunteers for ambulance service,

"Volunteer service."

the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August writes:—

This is, indeed, a Divine call. Those who have the privilege of nursing the soldiers, who have devoted their lives to the service of their country, go to Heaven. To serve heroes is the work of heroes. Bengalis do not think slightly of this call. We are sure, ten thousand, and not only two thousand, Bengali young men will come forward to undertake the noble task. And let those who may try to dissuade them no longer call themselves as sons of Bengal. It was in Bengal that Chaitanya preached and practised the doctrine of universal love; and Bengal will now show to the world that the teachings of that Divine

preceptor have borne fruit. The stigma of cowardice will now be washed off from the name of the Bengali people and the world will see that they are not a nation of mere talkers, but that they can, when the occasion arises, lay down their lives for nursing and tending the wounded on a battlefield. Bengalis, a great trial is now before you. The eyes of India are now upon you. We hope you will pass the ordeal with glory and renown. You have served your countrymen so long; now show to the world that you can love and serve the people of Europe as well.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August writes:—

Bengalis as volunteers. Today is a happy day for Bengalis. They are now being called to the war not to serve as clerks in the Commissariat Department but as soldiers. This is the first time that the English have accepted military service from Bengalis who will now be able to prove to their rulers and to the white men of Europe, who boast their civilisation, the triumph of the godly spirit there is within the sons of Bengal. Those who will return home after serving in the war will be adored by their fellow-countrymen, and the English will not hesitate to give military appointments to Bengalis any more. Bengali youths will no longer waste their energies in football and other games but learn the art of fighting. We heartily thank their Excellencies Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael for the new path they have shown to Bengalis, thereby removing the stigma there was on their (Bengalis') name. We hear also that Lord Carmichael will not only send Bengali volunteers to fight out of India but also employ them to keep the peace and protect life and property if riots and disturbances and robberies make their appearance in the country as the result of a prolongation of the war. His Excellency is going to confer with the heads of colleges on the question, and we hope his noble efforts will be successful.

NTAYK,
Aug. 23rd, 1914.

40. A correspondent of the *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for Bhadra says that Indians should make use of the present opportunity afforded by the war to accustom themselves to the use of swadeshi articles and also to develop swadeshi arts and industries. Models of all things in which Indian artisans excel should be sent to the Panama Exhibition.

PRAVASI,
Bhadra, 13th (S. N.).

41. The *Biswadut* [Howrah] of the 11th August exhorts the loyal people of India to pray for victory to the British in the war, for India's welfare depends on the welfare of England.

BISWADUT,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

42. The *Vartabaha* [Ranaghat] of the 15th August says that the loyal people of India are ready to lay down their lives for the service of their Sovereign, and that if India happens to be invaded by foreign enemies—a contingency which, the paper hopes, will never occur—they will defend the British Flag with the last drop of their blood. The Indian Empire is built on the strong foundation of the people's loyalty and goodwill, and neither Germany nor Austria nor any other Power in the world will ever be able to shake that foundation.

VARTABAHA,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

43. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 17th August thinks that if the Government had admitted Indians freely into military service India would have supplied England with an army which would have defied the forces of Germany.

JYOTI,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

44. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August says that after thirty-four years since the Afghan War native troops in India are going to see actual fight of a serious kind. There was a common understanding between Christian Powers not to use non-Christian soldiers in wars between themselves. This understanding is now going to be violated. If, however, a Christian nation can trample on its treaty terms with Luxemburg, wage war on neutral Belgium and break the peace of the world purely out of lust for dominion, there is nothing to wonder at in the use of non-Christian soldiers in a war between Christians.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

45. The following appears in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th August:—

NAYAK,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

"The Indian expeditionary force." We fully agree with the *Englishman* when it says, "When Great Britain might have to fight for her very existence it would be legitimate to use the fine Indian troops that we have

trained in any country and against any foe." Considering the way in which Germany has trampled under the foot all international laws by declaring war against France, it is no longer binding on any European Power to respect those laws. Hence our Government is sending out an Indian expeditionary force to fight against the Germans and Austrians; and we are deeply grateful to Lord Hardinge and the Liberal Government for giving proof of the trust they have in the people of India. We are confident that the Indian contingent composed of Sikhs, Gurkhas, Jats and Dogras will justify their good name and maintain the glory of the British Flag by defeating the Germans and Austrians. We pray to God that he may grant victory to the English. Lord Hardinge is raising a fund for helping the widows and children of the Indian soldiers who are going to fight in Europe, and we have no doubt that every Indian will help the noble cause liberally. The sending out of this expeditionary force proves that the black soldier is equal to the white soldier, and those who are ready to lay down their lives in order to justify this fact deserve every consideration from their fellow-countrymen.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 30th, 1914.

46. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says:—

The Indian Relief Fund.

Lord Hardinge's letter calling for subscriptions to the Indian Relief Fund proves that India is not considered merely as a subject country, but is considered equal in responsibility to other parts of the British Empire in the matter of the defence of the Empire. This call for subscriptions has gladdened the heart of every Indian. Indian Princes and people have become eager to show their loyalty by subscribing largely to the Fund so that a crore of rupees will surely be collected before long. His Excellency's letter also shows that Indian troops will be employed in defending the Empire in the European battlefield like English, Scotch and Irish soldiers.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1914.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August considers Bengal's offer of jute to the Government for the war as a very reasonable one, which, while being of some use to

Bengal's gift.

the army, will also do much good to the people of Bengal by relieving them of the distress caused by the present slump in the jute trade.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

48. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August says that under orders

The cargo in the German ships in the Calcutta Port. "The fears of tradesmen."

from the Government of India the cargo of German vessels in the Calcutta Port has been seized and its delivery stopped by the authorities here. This has put the importers of the cargo to serious difficulty. Many of them are trying to get back from Banks the money paid for the cargo. And as hardware forms the greater part of the cargo, its non-delivery has caused a great rise in the price of such ware in the market. It is hoped that Government will relieve the situation by giving delivery of the cargo to their owners.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 25th, 1914.

Ibid.

49. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th August quotes the above paragraph from the *Bangavasi*.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

50. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 20th August condemns the Marwaris for embarrassing the Government by making a rush on the Currency Office and keeping

gold buried in far-off Rajputana, thereby preventing its circulation and thus injuring British mercantile interests as well as their own. It is of opinion that Marwaris ought to come forward to help the Government.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

51. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August says that when small wars cause injury to trade it would be

no wonder if the present war destroys commerce altogether. Commerce is the very soul of England's existence. If to-day all trade is stopped then England's financial position would be simply terrible and it will be in utter want of daily bread. That it why England will not allow trade to stop. We knew this when Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that under no circumstances would England allow the stoppage of trade.

It refers to the movement in England to replace German goods by those of British manufacture, and laments the indifference of Indians towards the development of their own industries.

Indian and German commerce.

52. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says:—NAYAK,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

To speak the truth no other European Power has done as much harm to India as Germany has. The efforts of German chemists have dealt the death-blow to indigo cultivation in this country. German sugar has almost destroyed the sugar industry and sugarcane cultivation here. German hide trade has been the cause of indiscriminate destruction of cows and buffaloes throughout Northern India. German perfumes have almost destroyed the industry of Indian ottos. Cheap German paper is almost monopolising the Indian market. Germany has by her cheap articles of luxury vitiated the taste and habits of the Indians and made them Babus. Everybody wears German vests, German broadcloth and German shawls. In short, Germany has destroyed the indigenous arts and industries of India and thus ruined the country. India will profit by her (Germany's) defeat in the present war. This is why we think that Providence has brought about this war for freeing India from Germany's commercial despotism, and advise the Indians to make their hay while the sun shines, that is, to revive their arts and industries while German goods have no entry into India.

53. Since Germany and Austria are now engaged in a war with England, says the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th August, those two countries must be considered as the enemies of India, and the people of this country should boycott all German and Austrian goods. By so doing we shall be able to inflict a material injury upon those countries and also indirectly help England under whose benign rule we live.

JASOHAR,
Aug. 15th, 1914.

54. The *Barishal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 17th August advises the people of India to take advantage of the war in boycotting all German and Austrian goods and developing swadeshi industries. Japanese trade will now be a powerful rival to Indian trade, and the paper exhorts Indians to try to beat that rival also.

BARISHAL HITAIISHI,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

55. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August takes severe exception to the rise of the price of salt on account of the war and is sorry that, in spite of the agitation which the *Bengalee* newspaper is making in the matter, Government is doing nothing to lower the price of the commodity.

MOSELM HITAIISHI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

56. The *Biswadut* [Howrah] of the 11th August asks the Government to take prompt steps for regulating the prices of the necessities of life which have been enormously raised by greedy tradesmen who are taking advantage of the war in Europe to make extra profits regardless of the hardships suffered by the public.

BISWADUT,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th August says that if Turkey refuses to dismantle the German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau*, as she has been requested to do by England, France and Russia, they will surely declare war on her. All Indian Musalmans should advise Turkey not to throw herself into this terrible war. If she does not take this advice, her name will be wiped off the face of the earth.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

58. Mr. Doyal Chandra Haldar, Christian Missionary, Ramgarh, writes to the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 17th August that the post office at Ramgarh should be placed under the Fajilpur post office instead of the Fatikchhari post office as it is at present. The writer also suggests that the mail should be carried along the road laid out by the Maharaja of Tippera which is a much quicker and more convenient route than the present one. This would ensure quick transit for the mails and also do away with the necessity of keeping three postal runners, as two will be quite enough.

JYOTI,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

59. A correspondent writes to the *Barishal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 17th August complaining of the inconvenience caused to persons having business to transact at the Patrakhali Sub-Registry office owing to a Char having formed in the river in front of the office which compels them to leave their boats at the ghat near the thana about half a mile away, and also because

BARISHAL HITAIISHI,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

of the Sub-Registry office being situated a long distance away from the local courts and hât. The writer also takes exception to the absence of a tank for the supply of drinking water in the office compound.

PRAVASI,
Bhadra, 1921 (B.E.).

60. The *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for Bhadra says:—

"England acquiring knowledge at India's expense." Sir W. Stein's collection.

Sir W. Stein was sent to Central Asia by the Government of India for antiquarian researches and all his costs in this expedition were borne by the Indian treasury. Nevertheless, all the collections made by him in this expedition have been deposited in the British Museum under the supervision of Sir Denison Ross. We hope that Sir Denison's pay also for this work will be taken from the Indian Treasury. Otherwise, full justice and favour will not be shown to India. India has not even one-fourth the quantity of materials which England has for Indian history. When the inscriptions on Ajanta caves were in better condition than now photographs of them were taken at India's expense and sent to England. There they were burnt. In the meantime many of the inscriptions on the caves were spoiled. Is it just to send the proofs of India's past greatness to foreign lands?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 23rd, 1914.

61. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd August says that

Partition of Mymensingh.

Government has not done well in partitioning Mymensingh in spite of the protests of the leaders of the community. Government has shown a lack of foresight in this matter.

SAMAY,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

62. Referring to the announcement of the Government's intention to divide the Mymensingh district into three districts, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says:—

Ibid.

Government says that the people of Mymensingh will soon realise the advantages of districts being small. In that case why not abolish all districts and subdivisions and make each village an independent centre of administration?

BASUMATI,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

63. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August has the following:—

Ibid.

What with officers with fat salaries and what with new and costly buildings, the partition of Mymensingh into three districts is bound to be a very expensive affair. The Government has, no doubt, thought of all this when deciding upon the measure, but, since there is more than one scheme of vital importance to the welfare of the people which cannot be undertaken for want of money, we cannot approve of any unnecessary expenditure. We, therefore, request the Government to consider the matter very carefully before sanctioning the partition. The arguments put forward by Lord Carmichael in favour of the partition appear very persuasive for the present. His Excellency says that the division of the district is necessary in the interests of the administration, and it will help the development of Local Self-Government which will secure manifold advantages to the district. It is difficult for us to resist the temptation of Local Self-Government. Lord Ripon offered us only a fragment of it and earned from us the adoration of a god. Lord Morley tried to win our hearts by holding out a similar boon to us. But so far as Mymensingh is concerned we have not yet seen any proof of the district being granted Self-Government as a result of the partition. The destinies of the new districts will be entrusted to Civilians who are mostly opposed to Local Self-Government in India, and we doubt whether any real good will come out of the whole scheme.

CHARU MIHIR,
Aug. 18th, 1914.

64. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 18th August is sorry that, in

Lord Carmichael's letter read to the people of Mymensingh.

his letter to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division for communication to the people of Mymensingh, Lord Carmichael has spoken only of partitioning the district. Tangail is suffering heavily from malaria. Most parts of Mymensingh suffer from water-scarcity. Famine is staring the district in the face. But, instead of dealing with these important matters, His Excellency's letter deals only with the question of a partition of Mymensingh to which its inhabitants are heartily opposed. From this letter it appears that His Excellency no longer relies on the old arguments in favour of partitions. He has given a new argument, the argument of the usefulness of small districts in developing Local Self-Government. We do not know whether the people of Mymensingh will be convinced by this argument. They want to see how

Local Self-Government has developed better in small districts like Bogra than in big districts.

It would have been better for Lord Carmichael not to push on the question of partition now. England is engaged in a righteous war against Germany, and all India is now praying for victory to the British arms and placing their all at the disposal of their Government. At this time it is not wise to give cause for the creation of any agitation in the country. The Governor's letter may give rise to an agitation in Mymensingh.

65. On the same subject, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 20th August

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 20th, 1914.

Lord Carmichael's letter on the partition of Mymensingh. says :—

The Governor's letter has made us sorry. What would he say if we ask him to become Chief Commissioner of Coorg instead of remaining Governor of Bengal? He will be dissatisfied because Coorg is too small a field for a display of his talents which will also, in consequence of unuse, rust and fade away. Similarly, the vast field of Mymensingh has always afforded opportunity for a display of talents and strength so that the district can count among its inhabitants, past and present, many great and powerful men. If the district is divided it will no longer produce such men as Maharaja Suryyakanta, nor will the combined strength of 45 lakhs of people embolden them to make debts for opening educational institutions. The Governor has praised the self-sacrifice of those who, while holding anti-partition views, have at the same time promised their support to any scheme of partition which Government may think will be beneficial to the people. There is no want of men in the world to support any scheme which may be brought forward by their Government. But the words of such men have no value. Barring such men Mymensingh has unanimously protested and will ever protest against its partition. The people of Mymensingh cannot bear to think that their district will become as small as Bogra. Lord Carmichael has brought forward quite a new argument in favour of reducing the sizes of large districts, the argument of true Local Self-Government. We do not know what he means by it, but if it is really a true form of Self-Government the people of Bengal will always remain grateful to him for it. We, however, fail to understand how the smallness of a district is helpful to the development of true Self-Government in it, and why Mymensingh must be divided if it wants to have true Local Self-Government. The Magistrate is no doubt the head of all branches of administration in the district, but as a matter of fact all important branches of administration have competent officers at their heads under him. The new form of Self-Government may also be similarly placed under a competent Deputy Collector. What, again, is the necessity of a magisterial supervision over a true form of Self-Government? The present time of war is, moreover, an inopportune time for making the partition. The Governor says that the partition will benefit the people of Mymensingh. The people of Mymensingh say that it will do them harm. Under the circumstances it will be better not to dissatisfy them and drop the scheme.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August writes :—

"The Government's excise policy." In their reply to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India regarding the excise policy in this country the Government of India have tried to explain away the charges brought against them by some eminent gentlemen in England. But the educated section of the people of this country cannot be satisfied with the arguments put forward by the Government in their own defence. Those who are aware of the real condition of the country know that the opening of grog-shops in the Sonthal Parganas and other hill tracts has served to increase the sale of liquor in those places enormously. The vice of drinking has become universal and the consequent moral downfall of the Kols, Bhils, Sonthals, etc., has attracted the notice of the kind-hearted Christian missionaries who are trying to persuade them to give up drinking foreign liquor and take to their own home-made liquor which is comparatively milder and less injurious.

The Government of India say that their excise policy has the unanimous support of the Provincial Governments. But the hollowness of this argument is quite patent. It is well known to everybody that the Excise Department is

HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

worked solely with the motive of gain, and that if there happens to be the least falling-off in the excise revenue of any Provincial Government, the Government of India demand an explanation from them and reprimand them. Consequently Provincial Governments do their best to increase their excise revenue and write voluminous reports in which this increase is ascribed to the growing prosperity of the people, the discontinuance of illicit brewing, the dutifulness of excise officers, and so forth. They would never admit that the increase in the number of grog-shops, which are now to be found in every village, is responsible for the rise in excise revenue. If the authorities discourage the increase of grog-shops and the selling of illicit liquor, there can never be any rise in the excise revenue. But far from doing it even the Excise Commissioner feels sorry if a village happens to have no grog-shop close at hand.

The funniest part of the whole thing is the reference made to history by the Government of India in support of their excise policy. They say that the use of intoxicants was quite prevalent in India before British rule, but such a statement cannot explain away the Government's fault. Drinking existed in India during Hindu and Musalman rule no doubt, but the habit did not use to be indulged in to such ruinous excess in those days as it is now, for the liquors used were milder and less injurious and strong liquors were rarely taken.

The Secretary of State for India, though at first in favour of a change in the Indian excise policy, has accepted the explanation of the Government of India and has, with the object of supporting the Government of India and pleasing their accusers both at the same time, suggested the appointment of License Boards for the prevention of any excessive increase in the sale of liquor. These Boards will have a majority of non-official members and be entrusted with certain duties of the Excise Department. They will decide about the places where grog-shops should or should not be opened and explain to the people the evil effects of hard drinking. If Lord Crewe can succeed in carrying out some real reforms in the Excise Department and stop the indiscriminate opening of grog-shops he will confer a real boon upon India and fulfil the object of the gentlemen who find fault with the excise policy of the Government of India. But we doubt whether anything really useful will be done until the Government can see their way to submitting to some loss in the shape of decreased excise revenue.

JYOTI,
Aug. 17th, 1914.

67. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 17th August agrees with the *Amrita Basar Patrika* in thinking that if the Government can see its way to releasing all political convicts now the discontent and unrest which, though not manifest just at the present moment on account of the war, have existed in this country for a long time, will disappear altogether. All India is now thinking of nothing but the war, but when the war is over, and people turn their thoughts once again to home affairs, the refusal of the Government of India now to extend to the political offenders in India the same mercy as has been accorded to the Ulsterites and the Suffragettes will cause great pain and mortification to them. We hope, concludes the paper, that our rulers will not allow such a thing to take place and that they will maintain the glory of British rule by this act of mercy which will make the task of administration easy.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Aug. 22nd, 1914.

68. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August says that the *Bengalee* has done a public service by drawing the attention of the Government to the treatment which is being meted out to political prisoners in this country. In fact, such prisoners are not treated in such a bad manner in any other civilised country. They are nowhere looked down upon as ordinary demoralized criminals. Their intentions are good, but they come within the purview of the law on account of their misguided thoughts; so it is enough to keep them confined for some time in jail so as to put a check on their independence.

JAGARAN,
Aug. 16th, 1914.

69. Referring to the numerous disadvantages under which the Bengalis have to labour in provinces other than Bengal, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 16th August remarks that the people of the province of Behar and Orissa Province.

Oriassa are jealous of the Bengalis domiciled in that province; they are not in the good books of the officials also.

70. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August heartily approves of the pensions granted by the Government to the members of the late Inspector Nripendranath Ghose's family.

HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1914.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

71. The *Tipperah Guide* [Tipperah] of the 18th August says that under the new and young Maharaja of Tipperah the State is being mismanaged by a number of inexperienced juniors in whose hands the management of the State has practically devolved. The prince who is the nominal minister of the State is guided by these men who entered the service of the State after having failed to secure any practice in the bar as pleaders. The State is not yet so advanced that its administration should be marked by a continuation of policy. The personality of the minister counts for much in the State. If, therefore, the advisers of the minister, who is a young man, be not able men, it is quite natural that the administration should suffer. It is to be highly regretted that the young Maharaja has not been following the advice given to him by Lord Carmichael. Now the time has come when the Maharaja ought to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
Aug. 18th, 1914.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

72. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 11th August says that middle-class Bengalis who have left their village homes and settled in towns, depending solely on service for their livelihood, will now be rudely awakened to the mistake they have committed. They live from hand to mouth, so that the rise in the prices of food-stuffs will reduce them to a most miserable condition. Unless arrangements are made to help them, they will literally starve. Many educated men in the country have been eager to be enrolled as volunteers for guarding the country against contingent dangers. Should they not come forward to help the poor middle class in their present danger? The closing of a number of German firms has thrown many such men out of employment. Arrangements should be made to enable them to settle in their native homes and betake themselves to agriculture.

PALLIVARTA,
Aug. 11th, 1914.

73. The thriftless cultivators of Bengal, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August, will, now that a general war has broken out in Europe and there is no chance of their jute crop being sold, realise the consequences of their habitual negligence to lay by some money for the hour of distress. The war will also teach them what risk they run by growing jute in all their lands. However that may be, it is a fact that the war has made their condition extremely miserable. Government should accept the suggestion of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to advance them loans on the security of their jute. Even the famine of 1304 B.E. during which rice sold at five seers in the rupee could not make the situation as bad as it has been done by the present war although rice is now selling at eight seers in the rupee. The jute crop is lying in the field unharvested for want of money, and there it will rot and perish unless something is done to save the situation. If the jute crop is destroyed and does not bring the cultivator any return how will he pay the rent of his land to the zamindar and the interest of his debt to the money-lender, repair his humble cottage and buy even the barest necessities of life? It behoves the Government and the zamindars to take timely notice of this terrible situation. Lord Carmichael's attention is earnestly sought in the matter.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI
Aug. 21st, 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Jyoti,
Aug. 10th, 1914.

74. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 10th August says that at one time Government servants in Bengal were allowed even to edit newspapers. The late Babus Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harish Chandra Mukharji were Government servants as well as Editors of the *Bengalee* and *Hindu Patriot* newspapers. Now, however, Government servants are not allowed to give expression to any sort of independent political idea. They must either remain dumb or echo the ideas of their superior officers. Discipline is no doubt good, but such hard discipline prevents a healthy development of one's moral character. It deprives the Government of the services of talented men like the late Babus Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harish Chandra Mukharji.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 20th August, 1914.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
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FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 29th August 1914.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED
AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture"	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail"	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
10	"East"	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	200
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muham- madan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 55, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express"	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger"	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
20	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrana- banik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry"	Ditto	Do.	Kisbori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review"	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,600
26	"National Magazine"	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim"	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration"	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger"	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder"	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE INDIAN INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[This is stated on page 1411.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Frequency.	Editor.	Address.
1	"Amar" ...	Calcutta
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" ...	Calcutta
3	"Bharat" ...	Calcutta
4	"Calcutta Spectator" ...	Calcutta
5	"Calcutta University Magazine" ...	Calcutta
6	"Chandran" ...	Calcutta
7	"Chitra" ...	Calcutta
8	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
9	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
10	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
11	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
12	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
13	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
14	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
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25	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
26	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
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28	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
29	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
30	"Dipak" ...	Calcutta
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

543. Commenting on the German losses at Haalen where they have been repulsed and are said to have lost two thousand, while the Belgians lost only a few killed and

The War.

MUSSALMAN,
21st Aug. 1914.

many wounded, the *Mussalman* thinks this is hardly credible. The Germans are engaged in a life and death struggle, and taking into consideration the manner in which they have been fighting and the fact of their having superior weapons of destruction, one can scarcely believe that they have been unable to inflict a severe loss on their enemies, though it may be that they have been ultimately repulsed. One thing that strikes the paper most is that in spite of the reports of constant German defeats in Belgium, it is obvious that they are almost every day advancing and now they hold a number of positions in the country. These are however matters with which India is not much concerned. The continuance of the war is sure to cause a stagnation in trade and commerce almost throughout the world, and India will thus be indirectly affected as she has been already affected to a great extent. Though India is ready and prepared to stand by her Sovereign, the victory or defeat of France or Germany, Russia or Austria is not in itself of much consequence to the people of this country. All that Indians require is the safety of India and the journal hopes and believes India is sufficiently safe under the British flag. India's interest lies in a speedy termination of the war, so that trade and commerce may not be dislocated. But there is one thing with which the Indian Moslems are much concerned. If, God forbid, Turkey be somehow or other involved in the war, Mussalmans all over the country will be much agitated. The fact that Turkey has mobilised and is reported to be enforcing conscription leads to the presumption that she is making military preparations to take part in the war, though she asserts that her mobilisation is only precautionary. It may be that what she professes is quite true. It is quite possible that she may be dragged into the war reluctantly and against her wish, and in that case her unpreparedness may lead to her ultimate ruin, without any efforts on her part to make a proper and heroic defence. The presence of the German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau* in the Turkish waters may cause a rupture of relations between Turkey and other Powers. It is reported that the Porte has apologised to the Powers for the arbitrary proceedings of the German officers in the cruisers and this the journal thinks ought to satisfy those concerned. Greece too has the audacity of demanding explanation of Turkey's mobilisation and threatens to mobilise "if the reply is unsatisfactory." While all desire that Turkey may not be entangled in the war, the journal however will wait and see what follows. One good thing that has been the outcome of this war is the grant of autonomy to Poland by Russia. Apparently, the Czar did not like that there should be a discontented Poland while Russia is engaged in a great war and while she has to contend with external enemies. No doubt this is a master-stroke of statesmanship and ought to furnish a lesson to others. Japan too is bent upon taking an active part in this war. Her ultimatum to Germany has, however, caused a sensation in Chinese Government circles and it is stated that China intends eventually to regain Kiau-Chau by her own resources. So China does not like that Kiau-Chau should at all go to the hands of the Japanese. The paper too bears the same feeling in this matter. What guarantee is there that Japan will not eventually adopt the usual policy of devouring it, if she now takes over its charge, though ostensibly in the interest of China? However, something seems to be brooding in the Chinese waters too, and if anything untoward happens Japan will be responsible for her aggressive attitude.

544. The *Hablul Matin* in a leader in its issue of the 26th instant enlarges on the possibility of Turkey being

Turkey and the war.

HABUL MATIN,
26th Aug. 1914.

involved in the present war in Europe and discusses the attitude she is likely to assume if such should prove to be the case. Realising the potential danger arising from the presence in the

Dardanelles of the two German cruisers the article hopes and believes that the Sultan yielding to wise counsels, will observe an attitude of strict neutrality. Circumstances may, however, arise which may force Turkey into the conflict. In that event after weighing carefully the claims of Germany and England on the friendship of Turkey, the article goes on to give strong reasons why Turkey, if she does draw the sword, must do so on the side of England. Apart from the historical friendship of the two nations Turkey is bound to England by other ties of common interests which render it incumbent upon her to side with England if she is drawn into the war.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

TELEGRAPH,
22nd Aug. 1914

545. Referring to a Government *communiqué* conveying the sanction of the Secretary of State to the grant of pension, etc., to the family of the late Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh, who was murdered in Chitpur, near the Sovabazar junction, the *Telegraph* thinks that adequate arrangements have been made for the maintenance of the family. A pension of Rs. 150 per month has been settled on the widow for life, and in her absence, the mother of the officer and his children would still be in receipt of proportionate allowances to keep them in comfort. Besides, a sum has been provided for the liquidation of his debts, and dowries have been settled on unmarried daughters. It is thus that no one has been forgotten, and had he lived he could not have made better arrangements himself. The consideration shown by Government is sure to appeal to all officers and encourage them so well to perform their duties as to merit the approbation of the employers. This is as it should be, and it will undoubtedly produce the most desirable and healthy effect on both officers and the public.

(d)—Education.

MUSSALMAN,
21st Aug. 1914.

546. Nepotism and jobbery are always bad and sometimes intolerable, but they are more intolerable, the *Mussalman* observes, in the Education Department than in any other. Unfortunately, in this country, such nepotism and jobbery are not infrequent, and instances are copious. That Mr. Harley is still the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah, in spite of his being absolutely incompetent, is a standing instance in point. That Maulvi Muhammad Wajih, son of Shamsul Ulama Maulvi Ahmad, who was a member of the Subordinate Educational Service, drawing a salary of Rs. 50 a month, which too was too much for a man of his qualifications, has just been appointed to the Provincial Educational Service, of course temporarily, to officiate for the Senior Professor of Arabic and Persian in the Hooghly College, is another instance of how nepotism can be carried to a scandalous length. It will be remembered that this Maulvi Muhammad Wajih, during the Head Maulviship of Maulvi Ahmad in the Calcutta Madrassah, always stood first in all the examinations up to the Final Examination of the Jamat-i-Ula. But when, after that, he appeared at another examination which is more or less like a Madrassah post-graduate examination, there was a petition to the then Principal, Dr. E. D. Ross, to the effect that Maulvi Wajih's papers should be examined under his personal supervision. This was done, and the examinee who had in all previous examinations stood first, evidently under the fostering care of his father, miserably failed in certain subjects, and being a son of Maulvi Ahmad he received some grace marks and passed. The conclusion is obvious. Public interest—the interest of Muhammadan students—demands that he should not be allowed to continue in the Provincial Service. It would be a calamity to the students concerned if they are to read Arabic and Persian with such an apology for a Professor. What the journal is concerned with at this moment is the appointment of a Lecturer in Arabic and Persian in the Presidency College. By the lamentable death of

Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Ashraff Ali the post of Senior Arabic and Persian Professor fell vacant and Maulvi Hedayet Hussain, the junior Professor or lecturer, has lately been appointed to the post and the paper takes this opportunity of congratulating him on his well-deserved promotion. However, there has therefore been a vacancy in the Lecturership, and the Principal of the College has invited applications from intending candidates. The instances of nepotism quoted above create an apprehension in the public mind that considerations, other than that of justice and public interest, may play an important part in the selection of a candidate in this case too. The journal hopes that nepotism will cease, that there will be no jobbery in the present case, that those in whom lies the decision will be actuated by the sole consideration of public interest, and that the best available man will be appointed to the post?

547. The *Bengalee* writes that the Educational Conference at Mymensingh was a very significant gathering. It was convened by the District Magistrate who presided and was attended by Mr. Stapleton, the Divisional

Inspector of Schools, who also took part in the proceedings. The most satisfactory feature of the Conference was that though held under official auspices there was a free exchange of ideas between the official and popular representatives of education. The Magistrate said on behalf of himself and the Government that the popular impression as to their attitude towards high education was not correct and that they were for the expansion of high education. An interesting and instructive discussion took place as to the necessity of limiting the number of boys in schools. The President was in favour of some sort of limitation on the ground that one Head Master could not be expected to look after any number of boys. He however kept an open mind in the matter and asked the opinion of the Head Masters of the City and Mrityunjoy schools on the subject. These gentlemen assured him that they had been dealing with 1,000 students each and found no difficulty in the matter of control or management. They both disapproved of the idea of limitation if sufficient staff and accommodation were available. Khan Bahadur Ismail opposed the limitation of the number at present when there was a paucity of schools in the district. The President then proposed a resolution that the limit of 750 should be an ideal number provided sufficient schools were established in the district. The resolution was put to vote and was lost. It will thus be seen that a strong feeling exists in the educated community against any arbitrary limitation of the number of students in schools. Nor is this the outcome of a questionable desire to sacrifice quality to quantity. The heads of High Schools who alone can give sound advice on the matter unhesitatingly declared before the District Magistrate that they had no difficulty in imparting good education in largely attended schools. If an educational conference were held in every district the journal can venture to assert that they would all say the same thing about the harmfulness of limiting the number of students in the present stage of illiteracy in the country. When it is remembered that in a district like Mymensingh 96 per cent. of the population are unlettered the undesirability of limiting the number of students ought to be patent to all.

548. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that there was quite a lively discussion at a joint meeting of the Faculties of Arts and Science of the Calcutta University over the question of minimum age for matriculation candidates. The upshot of it was that the minimum age of 16 is to be calculated as having been completed at the end of the calendar year in which the candidates sit for examination,—in other words the minimum age is practically reduced by 10 months. Sir Gurudas seemed to be averse to the laying down of any arbitrary rule as to age limit at all, while his opponents appeared to be actuated by the laudable motive of relieving the strain on a too young examinee. No doubt a lot has been and might be said *pro* and *con* about these points of view. But the journal thinks it is the system of education and examinations in vogue which, as has been often pointed out, ruins the health of the students. This evil cannot be remedied by limiting the age of candidates sitting for matriculation examination to 15 or 16 or even 17 years so long as the system itself is not thoroughly revised. If the tender boys go on submitting themselves, as now, to the strain of reading the numerous books and

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22nd Aug. 1914.

AMRITA BAZAR
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28th Aug. 1914.

undergoing examinations thereon till the preparatory class and wait in the matriculation class, say one or two years for the statutory age, will that make them any the less unhealthy? And yet this is the practical effect of this arbitrary age rule, and this is the point of which all the learned gentlemen who debated on the matter seemed to be oblivious.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALIEE,
28th Aug. 1914.

549. Referring to the petition of objection which Babu Jogesh Chandra Chakrabarti, B.L., the late Vice-Chairman of the Faridpur Municipality, has submitted to Government against the election of Babu Purna Chandra Maitra, B.L., as Chairman of the said Municipality, the *Bengalee* says it has nothing to do with the legal aspect of the question raised in the petition; for it is sure Government will authoritatively settle it in consultation with its proper and competent legal advisers; although the journal feels constrained to observe that if the report about the Magistrate having advanced his own opinion on the point before the election is found to be substantially correct, it was undoubtedly a most unfortunate step taken. While two rival candidates were fighting for the honour it was clearly no business of the Magistrate or of the Government pleader to have either directly or indirectly taken any side particularly on the eve of a hotly contested election. But the petition discloses another and a more serious scandal to which the paper feels bound to call the serious attention of Government. The telegrams and letters filed with the representation unmistakably show that one of the Commissioners was most clandestinely spirited away to Calcutta by a false telegram to prejudice one of the candidates. Many things may be condoned in an electioneering campaign, but no sane man, however indulgent, can possibly tolerate such a practice.

HERALD,
20th August 1914

550. With due deference to His Excellency the Governor, the *Herald* observes that his letter to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division on the Partition of Mymensingh is as unconvincing a document as one could possibly be. It is, the paper hopes, not wrong to expect that a scheme which will require so much of taxpayers' money for being carried out should be backed by a more cogent reasoning than what is found in His Excellency's letter. It appears from Lord Carmichael's letter that the chief reason of dividing Mymensingh lies in His Excellency's desire to introduce a sound system of Local Self-Government in Bengal. The journal is thankful to His Excellency for his anxious solicitude for the expansion of Local Self-Government; nor does it quarrel with him when he says that if Local Self-Government is to be genuine it must be applicable to small local units. It is true that wise supervision of these units is necessary in this country as in every other; but the paper does not understand why this supervision cannot be exercised by the Subdivisional Officers, or why those officers cannot be made responsible for the growth and development of these units leaving general control and powers of revision alone with the District Magistrate. The Government seems to hold that none but the members of the Heaven born service are fit to be trusted with any position of responsibility; but the people will be loth to subscribe to this view. To them a Deputy Magistrate is almost as good as an I. C. S., save his colour; they therefore think that some measures of decentralisation might have saved them a mint of money without at the same time impairing the efficiency of administration.

HERALD,
26th Aug. 1914.

551. Reverting to this subject the *Herald* declares that it is wholeheartedly against the policy of partition. There seems to exist however a little difference of opinion in regard to this question at Mymensingh; and it is said that a number of people there hold that as the Government are deliberately committed to a policy of partition and as the present scheme of division seems to be the best possible solution of a knotty question, it would be better for them not to oppose the Government. It should be clearly understood that even those who represent this opinion do not welcome partition for any of its intrinsic merits; they support it because they fear that

by opposing the present scheme they may only persuade the Government to change it in a way which will be far less acceptable to the people, and which will be taking them out of the frying pan only to deliver them into the fire. Of all the grounds that may be brought forward to oppose the partition of districts, the journal attaches the greatest importance to that of the cost, and whatever may be the reason for it, it is a fact that the Government have no money to meet a fraction of the requirements of a progressive country like India. It is possible that the partition will make the machinery of the Government more efficient and smooth; but it must not be supposed that efficiency of the machine is synonymous with the real progress of the people, although it may appear to be so to those who are in actual charge of the machinery. The only ground which is assigned for partitioning Mymensingh is the improvement of Local Self-Government; and the policy of partition must stand or fall on that ground and that ground alone. Now the question of the improvement of Local Self-Government was discussed at length by the Decentralization Commission which recommended a number of proposals for acceptance by the Government of India, but none of the members ever suggested that the districts of Bengal should be partitioned for the purpose. It is a matter of surprise that while the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission have not been given effect to, the Government come forward with a new proposal and thinks that the partition of districts will be a panacea for every evil. Had the partition of districts been really necessary in the interest of Local Self-Government, the idea must have occurred to the members of the Commission, especially to men like the late Mr. R. C. Datta who was one of them. Mr. Datta was most keen on the subject of Local Self-Government, and he possessed also the administrative experience of Mymensingh; for, it will be remembered that he had been Collector of Mymensingh for several years. The Commission was composed of so many of experienced administrators that a matter like this would have scarcely passed unnoticed had it been so urgent and essential for the improvement of administrative efficiency in this country. The Decentralization Commission was appointed expressly for the purpose of adjusting the duties of various officials and departments, and it would be doing the members scanty justice to think that they could not realise adequately the nature of the burden lying on the shoulders of the Collector. The hobby of partition seems to be a new development; and it is to be hoped that the Government of Bengal will give it up before incurring a large expenditure on that account. At any rate the present is not the time for effecting such a change.

(h)—General.

552. The *Bengalee*, in appealing to its countrymen to enrol themselves as members of the Indian Voluntary Aid Contingent which is being formed in Calcutta, remarks that credit and honour of the province is at stake; and feels confident that it will stand vindicated by the result. The Contingent will not indeed be a fighting body, but its mission will be far nobler than that of killing men. It will be exposed to the risk of battle, for its operations will be within the zone of fire; and it will incur that risk in ministering to the wounded and the dying. It is a noble work of humanity, standing even on a higher plane than ordinary acts of benevolence; for it is attended with risk to life and demands the exertion of the highest form of courage. The soldier bravely faces the hail of bullets, amid the excitement of battle. But he who is employed in this work of mercy proceeds to his task, with a coolness and courage in which the mere physical element of daring is overshadowed by the higher impulse of a self-sacrificing devotion for the benefit of suffering humanity. The journal confesses that there will be a measure of disappointment that the Bengalis have not at once been enrolled as volunteers. The Government would have acted wisely and with statesmanlike prescience, if they had granted this prayer. But wisdom is not always the lot and the portion of the rulers of men. The paper therefore asks its countrymen to prove themselves wiser than their rulers by pocketing their disappointment, for taking advantage of this opportunity

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they should exhibit their grit, their capacity, their powers of endurance so as to prepare the ground for the claims to be citizen-soldiers which, under the circumstances, will be irresistible. National well-being is slowly built up and by tardy processes which may often try the patience of even the most ardent. But the course of evolution, following the immutable laws of nature, is slow; and it would be foolish to quarrel with it, as it would be wise to adapt oneself to it. He who fights against nature, fights against the laws of his being, and is doomed to failure.

BENGALER,
23rd Aug. 1914.

553. The *Bengalee* writes that the movement for the recruitment of members for the Voluntary Aid Contingent is making rapid progress. It has caught the imagination of the people. The meeting which was held at the Ripon College on Friday last, demonstrated the volume of enthusiasm that lies behind it and among the section of the community which will contribute the most substantial portion of the recruits. No appeal was made to the young men present to enrol themselves as volunteers. The facts were explained to them and indeed the difficulties of the work were referred to with clearness and emphasis. The meeting had practically closed, but those who remained behind spontaneously volunteered their services. They could not indeed be restrained; they were moved by an overwhelming impulse. The truth is that the spirit of work and the spirit of adventure is strong in the young men, and must find an outlet for ventilation. It manifested itself in the splendid work they did at the *Ardhodaya Jog* some years ago and more recently in connection with the Burdwan floods. They recognize that service is a part of their education and will give them that discipline which is so indispensable in life. The Government will in all probability accept the services of two thousand volunteers. The enthusiasm displayed makes it abundantly clear that more than double the number will be enrolled. The journal is confident that the Contingent, if sent out for active service, will demonstrate to the civilized world the stuff which the Bengalis of the present day are made of and the stupendous transformation which has taken place in their temper and character within the life-time of this generation. It is a movement, full of good augur for the future and is bound to be brilliantly successful.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Aug. 1914.

Collapse of the Bengal Ambulance Corps.

554. Writing on the collapse of the Bengal Ambulance Corps the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the Government was good enough to invite 2,000 Bengalis to serve as an ambulance corps in the present war; and it has been pleased to dispense with their services when they nearly completed the recruitment. Why have the people of Bengal been tantalized in this fashion? The reason given is most astounding. It is that as the Expeditionary Force from India may sail without any delay, there will be no time to enrol the men and train them as ambulance men before its departure. But when is the Expeditionary Force going to leave this country? That nobody yet knows. Surely it cannot sail within the next three days. But one thousand recruits had already been enlisted and two thousand or more would have been enrolled within the next two or three days. As for their training, that would have been done by the military authorities when they had reached their destination. One will thus see that the ground put forward for the justification of the action is not a very clear one. The real fact is that it is only a trial of strength between the Simla circle and the Bengali leaders. That is the general impression. The journal then goes on to remark how His Excellency Lord Carmichael was prepared to grant the Bengalis the privilege of enlisting as volunteers if he could; but the Government of India was not agreeable, and the matter had to be dropped. His Excellency, however, thought that the people of Bengal might be given an opportunity to serve their country and the Empire in another manly way. His proposal was the formation of a Bengali ambulance corps. The Simla circle took it for a good joke. "Bengalis proceeding to the theatre of the greatest war in history! Was Lord Carmichael serious?" His Excellency the Governor of Bengal wrote to say that he was in terrible earnest; and, Simla, though incredulous, accepted the proposal, possibly thinking that the Bengali leaders would be frightened and would faint away as soon as they would learn that two thousands of their men would have to go to the battlefield. But lo! not only did the Bengali leaders not run away with their tails cocked up between

their hind legs when the message was communicated to them, but they received it readily and cheerfully. Next, they were told that they must find out the recruits in a week. The shortness of the time was an immense difficulty, but the leaders accepted the condition without a murmur. But a still harder condition was in store for them. It was that except the passage, the clothing and Rs. 10 per head per month, the Government would not contribute a pice to the cost of maintenance of the corps. Now this was a question of several lakhs of rupees, for provisions were to be made for the maintenance of the families of the vast majority of the recruits. The Bengali leaders did not grumble but accepted this responsibility too. Surely, Simla was not prepared for these incredible things. In the meantime, the recruitment went on briskly; and it was made clear that before a week had passed away five, and not two, thousand men, a considerable number of them highly educated and highly connected, would be forthcoming to risk their lives and limbs in the battlefield. And it was at this psychological moment that Simla saw frightful spectres before it and wired the order that the ambulance project must be withdrawn. The journal is really at a loss to understand what Simla has gained by following this queer policy. On the other hand, the paper fears this is not the best way of appreciating the volume of loyal enthusiasm which is now sweeping over the country. As regards the Bengalis, they have no doubt been deeply disappointed, but one of their main purposes has been served. They have shown to the world that they are not cowards and that they are ever-ready to brave even grave dangers in the service of their country and the Empire. The table has thus been completely turned over those who sought to make the Bengalis an object of laughter. They find themselves in a position which is far from pleasant or dignified. The Bengali leaders however should now find out the best way of utilising the feelings of patriotism and loyalty roused in the minds of these young men,—which unfortunately have been greatly damped by the action of the Simla circle,—for the welfare of the Empire and the motherland.

555. Commenting on the same subject, the *Bengalee* remarks that the Collapse of the Bengal Ambulance Corps. news that the Voluntary Ambulance Corps which was being organized would be unnecessary was most disappointing and is calculated to act as a damper upon the loyal enthusiasm of the great educated community of this province who were eager to serve the Empire in this crisis. The ambition to co-operate with the Government in this crisis was keen, and it was heightened by the desire to demonstrate before the eyes of the civilized world the stuff of which the Bengalis of this generation are made. A stupendous change has taken place in the national character within the lifetime of this generation. Not long ago a young Bengali jumped into a manhole, reeking with poisonous gas to save a dying dhanger and lost his own life. At the *Ardkodaya Jog* and in connection with the Burdwan floods these young men made an exhibition of their fine qualities which extorted the admiration of their bitterest opponents. Is there to be no outlet for these qualities? Is a great Government to provide none for them? It is a serious matter when a Government does not afford the amplest facilities for the development of all that is best and noblest in the character and the qualities of those living under its care and protection. The Bengalis were most anxious to be members of an Ambulance Corps and risk the dangers of war without its glories. They were given to understand that the offer was likely to be accepted, that enthusiasm was stirred; the enrolment proceeded apace, and instead of two thousand, we were prepared to offer the services of twice two thousand and more. And now all of a sudden comes this bolt from the blue—this disappointing news. It will, the journal fears, leave a most painful impression on the public mind, and at a time when such an impression is especially unfortunate. It is from Bengal alone, the province where it is said that there is an element of disloyalty that this offer has proceeded. Let the rulers for a moment reflect upon the measure of self-sacrifice which it involves. It is all very well for the ruling princes to offer their money and their contingents for service. There they are, and they may or may not be wanted. But when a middle-class man, studying in a college or drawing a salary of say Rs. 20 a month, or having a successful professional career and counting his income

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25th Aug. 1914.

by thousands, offers to suspend his ordinary work and to go abroad, it involves a measure of sacrifice bordering upon the heroic and displays an intensity of enthusiasm, almost apostolic in its nature. Here was an offer of co-operation unique in its character which, if accepted, would have intensified the loyal enthusiasm of the people and would have killed the elements of disorder and unwholesome unrest which might exist in the community. Was it not desirable—would it not have been wise and statesmanlike to have accepted the offer? If the expeditionary force is sailing and the Voluntary Ambulance Corps cannot be organized early enough, why should not the offer be accepted for internal purposes, or for a future expeditionary force? Some outlet should be provided for the feeling which has been evoked. Statesmanship demands it. The paper appeals to the Government to reconsider the matter in the light of the observations it has made. A grave blunder is about to be committed; and the paper is anxious to guard the Government against it.

BENGALER,
26th Aug. 1914.

556. Reverting to this subject, the *Bengaler* earnestly puts to the Government in all sincerity and with the utmost emphasis, whether it is wise not to provide an outlet for this noble enthusiasm to serve the Empire? The disappointment will be deep and lasting and it will act as a damper on the loyal enthusiasm of a community ready to co-operate with the Government by offering their services and risking their lives. It is a golden opportunity that has presented itself and the rulers of India would act wisely and in the spirit of true statesmanship to turn it to good account.

INDIAN MIRROR
27th Aug. 1914.

557. The outcry which two papers—the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Bengaler*—have raised over the Volunteer and Ambulance Corps questions, is enough, the *Indian Mirror* thinks, to nauseate every sober-minded individual. The whole thing is misrepresented, exaggerated and coloured in such a manner as likely to create an impression among ignorant and credulous people that Government has actually been guilty of something like a breach of faith. The journal is sorry that in times like these when every nerve should be strained to maintain the mental equipoise of all classes of the community, misleading reports should be wittingly or unwittingly, circulated among the public. In the first place, what reason was there for supposing that the proposed Ambulance Corps was for active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force? As a matter of fact, it was impossible to include the Ambulance Corps, even if it had been raised, in the Expeditionary Force, for the simple reason that it was absolutely ignorant of its duties. The enrolment of a thousand young men on one day, as stated by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is without any foundation since the journal's information is that, of the 2,000 recruits required, only 450 had come forward till Saturday. However, that is a minor point. The question is, even if Government is to make up their mind to send the proposed Bengali Ambulance Corps to the front, what account is that Corps likely to render of itself? It would have been ridiculous to see young men thrown into the battle-field, without the knowledge of the A. B. C. of first aid and stretcher bearing. Even the simplest training would take no less than five or six months. How could the Corps then be sent with the Expeditionary Force? The paper understands that Government have not withdrawn permission to form an Ambulance Corps, and that the question is still under consideration. If the leaders really desire to raise such a body, the paper thinks, their first step should be to seek the aid of the St. John Ambulance Association. The journal has not the least doubt that a good many of the Bengalis are fired with sincere enthusiasm to serve the British Raj; but the paper does not hesitate to say at the same time that much of what is appearing in some of the Bengali journals is artificial. Consider for a moment the plight, if Government had taken the leaders at their word at the outset, and had accepted the offer of a Bengali Volunteer Regiment and sent such a regiment to the front? An untrained and undisciplined force like this could only be placed under irresponsible and undisciplined leaders. Well, assuming this precious regiment sailed for the North Sea, under the command of Messrs. Moti Lal Ghosh and Byom Keshen Chackrabarti? What could have happened? By the time the troopship reached Suez, more than half the regiment would have collapsed with sea

sickness, and by the time it reached the North Sea, the commanders themselves would have struck up the tune, "Home, Sweet Home." Anyway it is doubtful whether the commanders and their following would have had the prospect of looking upon the *Sonar Bangla*—the golden paddy fields of Bengal—again. If the British Government were a merciless Government, it might have adopted some such course, so as to give the quietus to the agitation for Bengali volunteering, for, surely, during the next six generations, no body would have come forward to be enlisted as a volunteer. Volunteering, scouting and such things are quite foreign to the Bengali constitution, who have been, traditionally, a peace-loving, quiet race. To the vast masses, who read neither law books nor newspapers, the whole outlook of existence consists of cultivating, marrying and begetting. Soldiering has never been the occupation of the Bengalis, nor have they the physique and stamina required of fighters. However that may be a good deal of mischief the journal again remarks, is likely to proceed from the one-sided and exaggerated reports which are in circulation. The stories which are going abroad are only calculated to create discontent among impressionable youths. It is a pity that the leaders do not realise the gravity of the subject. This is not the time to raise acrimonious controversy. There are various ways in which the people of Bengal can demonstrate practical loyalty. A Volunteer or Ambulance Corps does not exhaust the field of loyal and humanitarian service. If the leaders mean to do good to the people and to Government, they should stop all recrimination forthwith.

558. Referring to the article in the *Englishman* regarding the refusal of the Government to accept the services of a Bengal Ambulance Corps, the *Bengales* does not know in which respect the leaders have misunderstood or mishandled the matter. They were told that if they could raise two thousand Bengali youngmen they would be given the necessary preliminary training for serving as members of an Ambulance Corps and be ultimately sent as such with the Indian Expeditionary Force. Lord Crewe's reply to the offer of Mr. Gandhi distinctly shows that the authorities contemplated some such outlet for the enthusiastic loyalty with which the whole country is charged. The only offence of the leaders was that they knew that their youngmen would welcome the opportunity to vindicate their manhood and serve the Empire in a somewhat risky role and they were doing their best to get together the number. But now that the Simla Secretariat puts its foot down on the proposal the leaders cannot even be permitted to say what they feel because this is war time. The offer was there; there was good ground for believing that it would be accepted; then the authorities changed their mind and their decision is now common knowledge. But the *Bengales* will allow it to rest there and breathe not a syllable more on the subject. If however this is held to be wisdom then it begs to differ.

559. If, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes, the Anglo-Indian papers had known all the facts relating to the projected ambulance corps in Bengal, they would not have possibly grumbled at the keen disappointment expressed by the Bengali leaders at its failure. It is an open secret that the Local Government very kindly not only sympathised with the movement but encouraged it with a warmth which cannot be too highly praised but just when recruiting was going on apace, an official information was sent to the promoters intimating that the recruiting must cease! Can they be blamed for expressing disappointment at this unexpected decision? What the Anglo-Indian papers urge is that the Government could not possibly be expected to take two thousand untrained youths and send them abroad at once for ambulance work. If so, why was not this point made clear? Why was it insisted that the two thousand volunteers must be enlisted in a week's time and that they should be prepared to proceed with the Indian Expeditionary Force? The promoters were, of course, aware that some preliminary training for ambulance work was necessary, but they were apparently led to believe that this training would be given to them not in India but when they reached their destination. And the journal does not see what prevented the authorities from adopting such a course. If the Government had made the point plain in the beginning that untrained men could not be sent, no feeling

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of disappointment would have been provoked in the public mind. As it is, it is but natural that the people of Bengal should feel aggrieved at the thought that, though thousands of their young men offered their loyal services at the risk of their lives, their services were not accepted. The mischief can, however, be easily remedied by an official declaration to the effect that Government fully appreciates the services offered by the people, and that though it cannot "for the present" avail itself of these services as the parties offering them are untrained, it will gladly utilize them, if necessary, when they have thoroughly learnt their duties. And further, if in ambulance and similar other works Government is in earnest, it might start a temporary school for training the Indians in ambulance and similar other works for which they are fit. Such an attitude will at once remove the popular irritation caused by the unfortunate bungling of the ambulance project. The Anglo-Indian papers, instead of showing their temper over the popular complaint in this connection, should move the Government to adopt the above steps which, if adopted, will, the paper can guarantee, bring about another outburst of loyal feeling from the whole country. Here the journal would remind the Anglo-Indian papers how a band of practically untrained Indians had done excellent service as ambulance men during the Boer war. The corps was organised by Mr. Gandhi and it did its work so splendidly that it elicited unstinted praise from the military authorities. Of course the journal does not mean that because an Indian ambulance corps was successful in the Boer war, though not properly trained, therefore, untrained young men should be sent to the theatre of war. What the paper proposes is that the Government should be pleased to declare that their services might yet be utilized in future, if the war continues, and give them such facilities as may enable them to become properly trained. In this connection, the young Bengalis should however remember, that their services may be badly needed nearer home for the preservation of the internal peace and order of the country. A large number of people may be thrown out of employ and they may give trouble. The disbanded coolies, cartmen, mill-hands along with the Cabulis may be tempted to commit serious outrages not only in the city of Calcutta but in every district town, and in many Bengal villages. So these young men who are anxious to serve both the State and the country have ample work before them. They should therefore train themselves so that they might be able to protect helpless people from the depredations of dakaits, thieves and rioters. And the paper thinks it need hardly remind them again that their most important work is of a peaceful nature, namely, to revive the honest "*Swadehis*" movement which is the chief means of driving poverty and political discontent from this country.

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560. The *Bengalee* remarks that both Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith have made it abundantly clear that it is an extremely anxious time for the whole of the Empire. The

Bengalis and the war.

Expeditionary Force is giving an excellent account of themselves and the congratulations wired by Lord Kitchener to Sir John French were quite opportune as well as well-deserved. Lord Kitchener with true soldierly prescience gives an accurate forecast of the danger with which the Empire is face to face and lays emphasis on the necessity of organising its entire manhood for the adequate handling of the crisis. The Overseas Dominions and India are ready to bear their full share of the brunt of the struggle, and this stand-by which Great Britain has in her colonies and dependencies will have to be reckoned with. Germany is fighting with the strength born of an over-mastering ambition and her long and secret preparations have given her an advantage which will have to be neutralised by the loyal and spontaneous service of every unit of the Empire. The time has come for a bold and statesman like course of action throughout the Empire. Lord Kitchener seems to be perfectly alive to the gravity of the situation. The authorities in the colonies and the dependencies should take their cue from him. Mere passive loyalty is not a marketable commodity in the present crisis. Feelings and words have to be converted into energy and will. Nor can mere money avail against trained and organised fighting strength? In such a fateful hour the thoughts of the Indians automatically turn to the question—How can the three hundred millions of India be pressed into service as a counterpoise to that numerical strength which is one of Germany's advantages in the present war? The journal knows

the youths of Bengal and the stuff they are made of; and in the interests of the Empire as well as of their own, it cannot help pressing the suggestion that it was high time that such materials were not allowed to rot in utter neglect. It will be a protracted war, a war that may extend over a long time according to no less an authority than Lord Kitchener himself. Should not then Government seriously think of organising an Indian Volunteer and an Indian Ambulance Corps who may be turned to various uses in this keen and protracted struggle. Whenever the Bengalis want to be of some service to the Empire the cry is repeated that they lack the necessary training and capacity, and the best way in which they can help the Empire is to keep their aspirations in abeyance for the time being. There are times however when even the weak, the untrained and the amateur develop a wonderful measure of fitness. The latent qualities of men called forth by the exigencies of a situation are sometimes far above any training or experience. The raw recruits of revolutionary France who fought at Valmey and at Jemappes were more than a match for the seasoned veterans of Europe banded against France. The untrained soldiers of America in the War of Independence proved that valuable as training may be, it is more than supplied by patriotic fervour and devotion. With the whole being quickened into extraordinary sensitiveness under an over-mastering impulse, one learns in a day what one would otherwise take years to master. The present war is a God-send for the rulers to convert educated India into manly allies and heroic help-mates.

561. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Irish Nationalists have practically got their Home Rule; absolute independence is promised to the Phillipinos by the American Government within eight to forty years from now; and autonomy has just been conferred on Poland by Russia. When is the turn of India coming? The Indians are more loyal than the Irish; they are much more educated and enlightened than the Phillipinos and they are at least not less fit for self-government than the Poles. They do not want severance from England; on the other hand, if the rulers take it into their head to leave this country the Indians will to a man implore them to stay on here. What the Indians submit is that as they have been under British rule for upwards of 150 years they should now be taught to manage their own internal affairs under the control and guidance of the English, keeping imperial matters in the hands of the British Parliament or a central government in India. The ambition of the Indians is to secure a Colonial Government under British control. They are strongly opposed to a separation from England; on the other hand, they feel and know that they cannot grow as a self-governing nation without British help. How deeply attached they are to British rule can be judged from the tidal wave of loyalty now sweeping over the whole of India. And if their goal is Colonial Government, they do not want it immediately, or even forty years hence, by which time the Phillipinos expect to earn their complete independence. What the Indians, however, urge is that a beginning must be made in right earnest to train them in the art of real self-government, and this is only possible if there be autonomy for them in the management of their internal affairs under proper safe-guards. In short, the Americans have shown the way by their treatment of the Phillipinos; and the journal does not see why the British should not follow the American method and train the loyal Indian subjects of the King-Emperor in real self-government. Indeed, the paper says, that if India were a self-governing country like the Colonies of England every Indian province would just now be in a position of presenting a Dreadnought to the ruling country, and not merely a few lakhs of jute gunny bags, as Bengal is going to do?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Aug. 1914.

Self-Government: when will
India's turn come?

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11, CAMAC STREET;
CALCUTTA,

The 29th August 1914.

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